AVF Control Number: AVF-VSR-605.0695
Date VSR Completed: 23 June 1995
95-03-29-GHS

Ada COMPILER VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:

Certificate Number: 950615W1.11384
Green Hills Software, Inc.
Green Hills Optimizing Ada Compiler, Version 1.8.7B
SPARCstation 10 under SunOS, Release 4.1.3 =>
AST Bravo 386 under VxWorks, 5.1

(Final)

Prepared By:
Ada Validation Facility
88 CG/SCTL
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved

OMB No. 0704-0188

1. AGENCY USE ONLY *(Leave blank)*	**2. REPORT DATE** June 23, 1995	**3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED** Final

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE: Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report, VC# 950615W1.11384 Green Hills Software, Inc. -- Compiler Name: Green Hills Optimizing Ada Compiler, Version 1.8.7B	**5. FUNDING NUMBERS**
6. AUTHOR(S) Systems Technology Branch, Standard Languages Section	DTIC ELECTE JUL 26 1995 S D B
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Ada Validation Facility Language Control Facility, 645 C-CSG/SCSL Area B, Building 676 Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6503	**8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER**
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Ada Joint Program Office, Defense Information System Agency Code JEXEV, 701 S. Courthouse Rd., Arlington, VA 22204-2199	**10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER**

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; Distribution is unlimited.	**12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE**

13. ABSTRACT ***(Maximum 200 words)***

This Ada implementation was tested and determined to pass ACVC 1.11. Testing was completed on 15 June 1995.
Host Computer System: SPARCstation 10 (under SunOS, Release 4.1.3)
Target Computer System: AST Bravo 386 (under VxWorks, 5.1)

14. SUBJECT TERMS Ada Programming Language, Ada Compiler Validation Summary Report, Ada Compiler Validation Capability, Validation Testing, Ada Validation Office, Ada Validation Facility, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, Ada Joint Program Office	**15. NUMBER OF PAGES** 30
	16. PRICE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT **UNCLASSIFIED**	**18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE** **UNCLASSIFIED**	**19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT** **UNCLASSIFIED**	**20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT** **UNCLASSIFIED**

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

JGK

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 5

Certificate Information

The following Ada implementation was tested and determined to pass ACVC 1.11. Testing was completed on 15 June 1995.

Compiler Name and Version:	Green Hills Optimizing Ada Compiler, Version 1.8.7B
Host Computer System:	SPARCstation 10 under SunOS, Release 4.1.3
Target Computer System:	AST Bravo 386 under VxWorks, 5.1
Customer Agreement Number:	95-03-29-GHS

See section 3.1 for any additional information about the testing environment.

As a result of this validation effort, Validation Certificate 950615W1.11384 is awarded to Green Hills Software, Inc. This certificate expires on March 31, 1998.

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

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Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	✓
DTIC TAB	☐
Unannounced	☐
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Availability Codes	
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DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Customer: Green Hills Software, Inc.

Ada Validation Facility: Hq 645 C-CSG/SCSL
Standard Languages Section
Systems Technology Branch
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5707

ACVC Version: 1.11

Ada Implementation:

Compiler Name and Version: Green Hills Optimizing Ada compiler
Version 1.8.7B

Host Computer System: Sun Sparc Station 10 running SunOS 4.1.3

Target Computer System: AST Bravo 386 running VxWorks 5.1

Customer's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing Green Hills Software, Inc., declare that Green Hills Software, Inc., has no knowledge of deliberate deviations from the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the implementation listed in this declaration. I declare that Green Hills Software, Inc. is the OWNER of the above implementation and the certificates shall be awarded in the name of the OWNER'S corporate name.

[illegible]

Daniel O'Dowd, President
Green Hills Software, Inc.
510 Castillo Street
Santa Barbara CA 93101

Date: May 10, 1995

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Ada implementation described above was tested according to the Ada Validation Procedures [Pro95] against the Ada Standard [Ada83] using the current Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). This Validation Summary Report (VSR) gives an account of the testing of this Ada implementation. For any technical terms used in this report, the reader is referred to [Pro95]. A detailed description of the ACVC may be found in the current ACVC User's Guide [UG89].

1.1 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the Ada Certification Body may make full and free public disclosure of this report. In the United States, this is provided in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation apply only to the computers, operating systems, and compiler versions identified in this report.

The organizations represented on the signature page of this report do not represent or warrant that all statements set forth in this report are accurate and complete, or that the subject implementation has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from the AVF which performed this validation or from:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield VA 22161

Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF which performed this validation or to:

Ada Validation Organization
Computer and Software Engineering Division
Institute for Defense Analyses
1801 North Beauregard Street
Alexandria VA 22311-1772

1.2 REFERENCES

[Ada83] Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.

[Pro95] Ada Compiler Validation Procedures, Version 4.0, Ada Joint Program Office, January 1995.

[UG89] Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, 21 June 1989.

1.3 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Compliance of Ada implementations is tested by means of the ACVC. The ACVC contains a collection of test programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable. Class B and class L tests are expected to produce errors at compile time and link time, respectively.

The executable tests are written in a self-checking manner and produce a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when they are executed. Three Ada library units, the packages REPORT and SPPRT13, and the procedure CHECK_FILE are used for this purpose. The package REPORT also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The package SPPRT13 is used by many tests for Chapter 13 of the Ada Standard. The procedure CHECK_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for Chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of REPORT and CHECK_FILE is checked by a set of executable tests. If these units are not operating correctly, validation testing is discontinued.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that all violations of the Ada Standard are detected. Some of the class B tests contain legal Ada code which must not be flagged illegal by the compiler. This behavior is also verified.

Class L tests check that an Ada implementation correctly detects violation of the Ada Standard involving multiple, separately compiled units. Errors are expected at link time, and execution is attempted.

In some tests of the ACVC, certain macro strings have to be replaced by implementation-specific values — for example, the largest integer. A list of the values used for this implementation is provided in Appendix A. In addition to these anticipated test modifications, additional changes may be required to remove unforeseen conflicts between the tests and implementation-dependent characteristics. The modifications required for this implementation are described in section 2.3.

For each Ada implementation, a customized test suite is produced by the AVF. This customization consists of making the modifications described in the preceding paragraph, removing withdrawn tests (see section 2.1), and possibly removing some inapplicable tests (see section 2.2 and [UG89]).

In order to pass an ACVC an Ada implementation must process each test of the customized test suite according to the Ada Standard.

1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Ada Compiler	The software and any needed hardware that have to be added to a given host and target computer system to allow transformation of Ada programs into executable form and execution thereof.
Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC)	The means for testing compliance of Ada implementations, consisting of the test suite, the support programs, the ACVC user's guide and the template for the validation summary report.
Ada Implementation	An Ada compiler with its host computer system and its target computer system.
Ada Joint Program Office (AJPO)	The part of the certification body which provides policy and guidance for the Ada certification system.
Ada Validation Facility (AVF)	The part of the certification body which carries out the procedures required to establish the compliance of an Ada implementation.
Ada Validation Organization (AVO)	The part of the certification body that provides technical guidance for operations of the Ada certification system.
Compliance of an Ada Implementation	The ability of the implementation to pass an ACVC version.
Computer System	A functional unit, consisting of one or more computers and associated software, that uses common storage for all or part of a program and also for all or part of the data necessary for the execution of the program; executes user-written or user-designated programs; performs user-designated data manipulation, including arithmetic operations and logic operations; and that can execute programs that modify themselves during execution. A computer system may be a stand-alone unit or may consist of several inter-connected units.

Conformity	Fulfillment by a product, process, or service of all requirements specified.
Customer	An individual or corporate entity who enters into an agreement with an AVF which specifies the terms and conditions for AVF services (of any kind) to be performed.
Declaration of Conformance	A formal statement from a customer assuring that conformity is realized or attainable on the Ada implementation for which validation status is realized.
Host Computer System	A computer system where Ada source programs are transformed into executable form.
Inapplicable test	A test that contains one or more test objectives found to be irrelevant for the given Ada implementation.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization.
LRM	The Ada standard, or Language Reference Manual, published as ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A-1983 and ISO 8652-1987. Citations from the LRM take the form "<section>.<subsection>:<paragraph>."
Operating System	Software that controls the execution of programs and that provides services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management. Usually, operating systems are predominantly software, but partial or complete hardware implementations are possible.
Target Computer System	A computer system where the executable form of Ada programs are executed.
Validated Ada Compiler	The compiler of a validated Ada implementation.
Validated Ada Implementation	An Ada implementation that has been validated successfully either by AVF testing or by registration [Pro95].
Validation	The process of checking the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language and of issuing a certificate for this implementation.
Withdrawn test	A test found to be incorrect and not used in conformity testing. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains erroneous or illegal use of the Ada programming language.

CHAPTER 2

IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDENCIES

2.1 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following tests have been withdrawn by the AVO. The rationale for withdrawing each test is available from either the AVO or the AVF. The publication date for this list of withdrawn tests is 22 November 1993.

B27005A	E28005C	B28006C	C32203A	C34006D	C35507K
C35507L	C35507N	C35507O	C35507P	C35508I	C35508J
C35508M	C35508N	C35702A	C35702B	C37310A	B41308B
C43004A	C45114A	C45346A	C45612A	C45612B	C45612C
C45651A	C46022A	B49008A	B49008B	A54B02A	C55B06A
A74006A	C74308A	B83022B	B83022H	B83025B	B83025D
C83026A	B83026B	C83041A	B85001L	C86001F	C94021A
C97116A	C98003B	BA2011A	CB7001A	CB7001B	CB7004A
CC1223A	BC1226A	CC1226B	BC3009B	BD1B02B	BD1B06A
AD1B08A	BD2A02A	CD2A21E	CD2A23E	CD2A32A	CD2A41A
CD2A41E	CD2A87A	CD2B15C	BD3006A	BD4008A	CD4022A
CD4022D	CD4024B	CD4024C	CD4024D	CD4031A	CD4051D
CD5111A	CD7004C	ED7005D	CD7005E	AD7006A	CD7006E
AD7201A	AD7201E	CD7204B	AD7206A	BD8002A	BD8004C
CD9005A	CD9005B	CDA201E	CE2107I	CE2117A	CE2117B
CE2119B	CE2205B	CE2405A	CE3111C	CE3116A	CE3118A
CE3411B	CE3412B	CE3607B	CE3607C	CE3607D	CE3812A
CE3814A	CE3902B				

2.2 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

A test is inapplicable if it contains test objectives which are irrelevant for a given Ada implementation. Reasons for a test's inapplicability may be supported by documents issued by the ISO and the AJPO known as Ada Commentaries and commonly referenced in the format AI-ddddd. For this implementation, the following tests were determined to be inapplicable for the reasons indicated; references to Ada Commentaries are included as appropriate.

The following 201 tests have floating-point type declarations requiring more digits than SYSTEM.MAX_DIGITS:

C24113L..Y (14 tests)	C35705L..Y (14 tests)
C35706L..Y (14 tests)	C35707L..Y (14 tests)
C35708L..Y (14 tests)	C35802L..Z (15 tests)
C45241L..Y (14 tests)	C45321L..Y (14 tests)
C45421L..Y (14 tests)	C45521L..Z (15 tests)
C45524L..Z (15 tests)	C45621L..Z (15 tests)
C45641L..Y (14 tests)	C46012L..Z (15 tests)

C35713B, C45423B, B86001T, and C86006H check for the predefined type SHORT_FLOAT; for this implementation, there is no such type.

C35713D and B86001Z check for a predefined floating-point type with a name other than FLOAT, LONG_FLOAT, or SHORT_FLOAT; for this implementation, there is no such type.

C45423A, C45523A, and C45622A check that the proper exception is raised if MACHINE_OVERFLOWS is TRUE and the results of various floating-point operations lie outside the range of the base type; for this implementation, MACHINE_OVERFLOWS is FALSE.

C45531M..P and C45532M..P (8 tests) check fixed-point operations for types that require a SYSTEM.MAX_MANTISSA of 47 or greater; for this implementation, MAX_MANTISSA is less than 47.

D64005F..G (2 tests) use 10 levels of recursive procedure calls nesting; this level of nesting for procedure calls exceeds the capacity of the compiler.

B86001Y uses the name of a predefined fixed-point type other than type DURATION; for this implementation, there is no such type.

CA2009C and CA2009F check whether a generic unit can be instantiated before its body (and any of its subunits) is compiled; this implementation creates a dependence on generic units as allowed by AI-00408 and AI-00506 such that the compilation of the generic unit bodies makes the instantiating units obsolete. (See section 2.3.)

CD1009C checks whether a length clause can specify a non-default size for a floating-point type; this implementation does not support such sizes.

CD2A84A, CD2A84E, CD2A84I..J (2 tests), and CD2A84O use length clauses to specify non-default sizes for access types; this implementation does not support such sizes.

AE2101C and EE2201D..E (2 tests) use instantiations of package SEQUENTIAL_IO with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults; these instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G use instantiations of package DIRECT_IO with unconstrained array types and record types with discriminants without defaults; these instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

The tests listed in the following table check that USE_ERROR is raised if the given file operations are not supported for the given combination of mode and access method; this implementation supports these operations.

Test	File Operation	Mode	File Access Method
CE2102D	CREATE	IN_FILE	SEQUENTIAL_IO
CE2102E	CREATE	OUT_FILE	SEQUENTIAL_IO
CE2102F	CREATE	INOUT_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102I	CREATE	IN_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102J	CREATE	OUT_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102N	OPEN	IN_FILE	SEQUENTIAL_IO
CE2102O	RESET	IN_FILE	SEQUENTIAL_IO
CE2102P	OPEN	OUT_FILE	SEQUENTIAL_IO
CE2102Q	RESET	OUT_FILE	SEQUENTIAL_IO
CE2102R	OPEN	INOUT_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102S	RESET	INOUT_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102T	OPEN	IN_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102U	RESET	IN_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102V	OPEN	OUT_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE2102W	RESET	OUT_FILE	DIRECT_IO
CE3102E	CREATE	IN_FILE	TEXT_IO
CE3102F	RESET	Any Mode	TEXT_IO
CE3102G	DELETE	--------	TEXT_IO
CE3102I	CREATE	OUT_FILE	TEXT_IO
CE3102J	OPEN	IN_FILE	TEXT_IO
CE3102K	OPEN	OUT_FILE	TEXT_IO.

The following 16 tests check operations on sequential, direct, and text files when multiple internal files are associated with the same external file and one or more are open for writing; USE_ERROR is raised when this association is attempted.

CE2107B..E	CE2107G..H	CE2107L	CE2110B	CE2110D
CE2111D	CE2111H	CE3111B	CE3111D..E	CE3114B
CE3115A				

CE2203A checks that WRITE raises USE_ERROR if the capacity of an external sequential file is exceeded; this implementation cannot restrict file capacity.

CE2403A checks that WRITE raises USE_ERROR if the capacity of an external direct file is exceeded; this implementation cannot restrict file capacity.

CE3304A checks that SET_LINE_LENGTH and SET_PAGE_LENGTH raise USE_ERROR if they specify an inappropriate value for the external file; there are no inappropriate values for this implementation.

CE3413B checks that PAGE raises LAYOUT_ERROR when the value of the page number exceeds COUNT'LAST; for this implementation, the value of COUNT'LAST is greater than 150000, making the checking of this objective impractical.

2.3 TEST MODIFICATIONS

Modifications (see section 1.3) were required for 7 tests.

The following tests were split into two or more tests because this implementation did not report the violations of the Ada Standard in the way expected by the original tests.

B22003A   B83033B   B85013D

CA2009C and CA2009F were graded inapplicable by Evaluation Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests contain instantiations of a generic unit prior to the compilation of that unit's body; as allowed by AI-00408 and AI-00506, the compilation of the generic unit bodies makes the compilation unit that contains the instantiations obsolete.

BC3204C and BC3205D were graded passed by Processing Modification as directed by the AVO. These tests check that instantiations of generic units with unconstrained types as generic actual parameters are illegal if the generic bodies contain uses of the types that require a constraint. However, the generic bodies are compiled after the units that contain the instantiations, and this implementation creates a dependence of the instantiating units on the generic units as allowed by AI-00408 and AI-00506 such that the compilation of the generic bodies makes the instantiating units obsolete—no errors are detected. The processing of these tests was modified by re-compiling the obsolete units; all intended errors were then detected by the compiler.

CHAPTER 3

PROCESSING INFORMATION

3.1 TESTING ENVIRONMENT

The Ada implementation tested in this validation effort is described adequately by the information given in the initial pages of this report.

For technical information about this Ada implementation, contact:

Jim Gleason
Green Hills Software, Inc.
510 Castillo St.
Santa Barbara CA 93101
(805) 965-6044

For sales information about this Ada implementation, contact:

David Chandler
Green Hills Software, Inc.
510 Castillo St.
Santa Barbara CA 93101
(805) 965-6044

Testing of this Ada implementation was conducted at the customer's site by a validation team from the AVF.

3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

An Ada Implementation passes a given ACVC version if it processes each test of the customized test suite in accordance with the Ada Programming Language Standard, whether the test is applicable or inapplicable; otherwise, the Ada Implementation fails the ACVC [Pro95].

For all processed tests (inapplicable and applicable), a result was obtained that conforms to the Ada Programming Language Standard.

The list of items below gives the number of ACVC tests in various categories. All tests were processed, except those that were withdrawn because of test errors (item b; see section 2.1), those that require a floating-point precision that exceeds the implementation's maximum precision (item e; see section 2.2), and those that depend on the support of a file system — if none is supported (item d). All tests passed, except those that are listed in sections 2.1 and 2.2 (counted in items b and f, below).

a) Total Number of Applicable Tests	3790	
b) Total Number of Withdrawn Tests	104	
c) Processed Inapplicable Tests	75	
d) Non-Processed I/O Tests	0	
e) Non-Processed Floating-Point Precision Tests	201	
f) Total Number of Inapplicable Tests	276	(c+d+e)
g) Total Number of Tests for ACVC 1.11	4170	(a+b+f)

3.3 TEST EXECUTION

A magnetic tape containing the customized test suite (see section 1.3) was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded directly onto the host computer.

After the test files were loaded onto the host computer, the full set of tests was processed by the Ada implementation.

The tests were compiled and linked on the host computer system, as appropriate. The executable images were transferred to the target computer system by the Ethernet, and run. The results were captured on the host computer system.

Testing was performed using command scripts provided by the customer and reviewed by the validation team. See Appendix B for a complete listing of the processing options for this implementation. No explicit options were used for testing this implementation.

Test output, compiler and linker listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

APPENDIX A

MACRO PARAMETERS

This appendix contains the macro parameters used for customizing the ACVC. The meaning and purpose of these parameters are explained in [UG89]. The parameter values are presented in two tables. The first table lists the values that are defined in terms of the maximum input-line length, which is the value for $MAX_IN_LEN--also listed here. These values are expressed here as Ada string aggregates, where "V" represents the maximum input-line length.

Macro Parameter	Macro Value
$MAX_IN_LEN	200 -- Value of V
$BIG_ID1	(1..V-1 => 'A', V => '1')
$BIG_ID2	(1..V-1 => 'A', V => '2')
$BIG_ID3	(1..V/2 => 'A') & '3' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A')
$BIG_ID4	(1..V/2 => 'A') & '4' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A')
$BIG_INT_LIT	(1..V-3 => '0') & "298"
$BIG_REAL_LIT	(1..V-5 => '0') & "690.0"
$BIG_STRING1	'"' & (1..V/2 => 'A') & '"'
$BIG_STRING2	'"' & (1..V-1-V/2 => 'A') & '1' & '"'
$BLANKS	(1..V-20 => ' ')
$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL	"2:" & (1..V-5 => '0') & "11:"
$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL	"16:" & (1..V-7 => '0') & "F.E:"

MACRO PARAMETERS

$MAX_STRING_LITERAL   '"' & (1..V-2 => 'A') & '"'

The following table lists all of the other macro parameters and their respective values.

Macro Parameter	Macro Value
$ACC_SIZE	32
$ALIGNMENT	4
$COUNT_LAST	2_147_483_646
$DEFAULT_MEM_SIZE	1024
$DEFAULT_STOR_UNIT	8
$DEFAULT_SYS_NAME	SERVER
$DELTA_DOC	2.0**(-31)
$ENTRY_ADDRESS	16#0#
$ENTRY_ADDRESS1	16#1#
$ENTRY_ADDRESS2	16#2#
$FIELD_LAST	2_147_483_647
$FILE_TERMINATOR	' '
$FIXED_NAME	NO_SUCH_FIXED_TYPE
$FLOAT_NAME	NO_SUCH_FLOAT_TYPE
$FORM_STRING	""
$FORM_STRING2	"CANNOT RESTRICT FILE CAPACITY"
$GREATER_THAN_DURATION	90_000.0
$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST	10_000_000.0
$GREATER_THAN_FLOAT_BASE_LAST	1.8E+308
$GREATER_THAN_FLOAT_SAFE_LARGE	1.0E308

$GREATER_THAN_SHORT_FLOAT_SAFE_LARGE	1.0E308
$HIGH_PRIORITY	254
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1	/NODIRECTORY/FILENAME1
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2	/NODIRECTORY/FILENAME2
$INAPPROPRIATE_LINE_LENGTH	-1
$INAPPROPRIATE_PAGE_LENGTH	-1
$INCLUDE_PRAGMA1	PRAGMA INCLUDE ("A28006D1.ADA")
$INCLUDE_PRAGMA2	PRAGMA INCLUDE ("B28006F1.ADA")
$INTEGER_FIRST	-2147483648
$INTEGER_LAST	2147483647
$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1	2_147_483_648
$INTERFACE_LANGUAGE	C
$LESS_THAN_DURATION	-90_000.0
$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST	-10_000_000.0
$LINE_TERMINATOR	ASCII.LF
$LOW_PRIORITY	1
$MACHINE_CODE_STATEMENT	asm'(inst => "nop");
$MACHINE_CODE_TYPE	asm
$MANTISSA_DOC	31
$MAX_DIGITS	15
$MAX_INT	2147483647
$MAX_INT_PLUS_1	2_147_483_648
$MIN_INT	-2147483648
$NAME	BYTE_INTEGER

$NAME_LIST	SERVER
$NAME_SPECIFICATION1	/ghs/x2120A
$NAME_SPECIFICATION2	/ghs/x2120B
$NAME_SPECIFICATION3	/ghs/X3119A
$NEG_BASED_INT	16#FFFFFFFE#
$NEW_MEM_SIZE	1024
$NEW_STOR_UNIT	8
$NEW_SYS_NAME	SERVER
$PAGE_TERMINATOR	ASCII.LF & ASCII.FF
$RECORD_DEFINITION	WITHDRAWN
$RECORD_NAME	asm
$TASK_SIZE	32
$TASK_STORAGE_SIZE	4096
$TICK	1.0
$VARIABLE_ADDRESS	FCNDECL.VAR_ADDRESS
$VARIABLE_ADDRESS1	FCNDECL.VAR_ADDRESS1
$VARIABLE_ADDRESS2	FCNDECL.VAR_ADDRESS2
$YOUR_PRAGMA	NO_SUCH_PRAGMA

APPENDIX B

COMPILATION SYSTEM OPTIONS

The compiler options of this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this appendix are to compiler documentation and not to this report.

<u>Compile Options</u>

-fC	Compile only if necessary.
-fE	Generate error log file.
-fL	Generate exception location information.
-fN	Suppress numeric checking.
-fO	Suppress storage checking.
-fo	Prevent harmless changes to low level units from forcing recompilation.
-fs	Suppress all checks.
-fU	Inhibit library update.
-fv	Compile verbosely.
-fw	Suppress warning messages.
-g	Generate debug information.
-G	Generate debug information for MULTI.
-help	Display help.
-l	Generate listing file.
-L	Use alternate library.
-N	Do a dry run of the compilation.
-OLAIMS	Perform Optimizations.
-P	Print operations.
-p	Generate profiling information.
-S	Produce assembly code.
-Xnnn	Turn on the -Xnnn option where nnn is a three digit integer.
-Znnn	Turn off the -Xnnn option where nnn is a three digit integer.

LINKER OPTIONS

The linker options of this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this appendix are to linker documentation and not to this report.

Link	Options
-f	Suppress main program generation step.
-L	Use alternate library.
-m	Produce a primitive load map.
-n	Suppress the linking of the object files, but do generate the main program.
-N	Do a dry run of the compilation.
-o	Use alternate executable file output name.
-p	Enable profiling.
-P	Print operations.
-Q	Link in an extra object file.
-r	Create re-linkable output.
-v	Link verbosely.
-w	Suppress warnings.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in Chapter 13 of the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of this Ada implementation, as described in this Appendix, are provided by the customer. Unless specifically noted otherwise, references in this Appendix are to compiler documentation and not to this report. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD, which are not a part of Appendix F, are:

```
package STANDARD is
   ..........
   type INTEGER is range -217483648..217483647;
   type SHORT_INTEGER is range -32768..32767;
   type BYTE_INTEGER is range -128..127;
   type LONG_INTEGER is range -217483648..217483647;

   type FLOAT is digits 6 range -3.40282346638529E+38..3.40282346638529E+38;
   type LONG_FLOAT is digits 15 range -1.79769313486231E+308..1.79769313486231E+308;

   type DURATION is delta 0.0001 range -86400.0..86400.0;
   ..........
end STANDARD;
```

Appendix F Implementation-Dependent Characteristics

This appendix lists implementation-dependent characteristics of Green Hills Ada. Note that there are no preceding appendices. This Appendix is called Appendix F in order to comply with the Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language* (LRM) ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A which states that this appendix be named Appendix F.

Implemented Chapter 13 features include length clauses, enumeration representation clauses, record representation clauses, address clauses, interrupts, package system, machine code insertions, pragma interface, and unchecked programming.

F.1 Pragmas

The implemented pre-defined pragmas are:

elaborate	See the LRM section 10.5.
interface	See section F.1.1.
list	See the LRM Appendix B.
pack	See section F.1.2.
page	See the LRM Appendix B.
priority	See the LRM Appendix B.
suppress	See section F.1.3.
inline	See the LRM section 6.3.2.

The remaining pre-defined pragmas are accepted, but presently ignored:

controlled
optimize
system_name
shared
storage_unit
memory_size

Named parameter notation for pragmas is not supported.

When illegal parameter forms are encountered at compile time, the compiler issues a warning message rather than an error, as required by the Ada language definition. Refer to the ARM Appendix B for additional information about the pre-defined pragmas.

F.1.1 Pragma Interface

The form of pragma interface in Green Hills Ada is:

```
      pragma interface (language, subprogrogram [, "link-name"] );
```
where:

language	This is the interface language, one of the names assembly, builtin, c or internal. The names builtin and internal are reserved for use by Green Hills compiler maintainers in run-time support packages.
subprogram	This is the name of a subprogram to which the pragma interface applies. If link-name is omitted, then the Ada subprogram name is also used as the object code symbol name. Depending on the language specified, some automatic modifications may be made to the object code symbol name.
link-name	This is an optional string literal specifying the name of the non-Ada subprogram corresponding to the Ada subprogram named in the second parameter. If link-name is omitted, then link-name defaults to the value of subprogram translated to lowercase. Depending on the language specified, some automatic modifications may be made to the link-name to produce the actual object code symbol name that is generated whenever references are made to the corresponding Ada subprogram. It is appropriate to use the optional link-name parameter to pragma interface only when the interface subprogram has a name that does not correspond at all to its Ada identifier or when the interface subprogram name cannot be given using rules for constructing Ada identifiers (e.g. if the name contains a '$' character).

The characteristics of object code symbols generated for each interface language are:

assembly	The object code symbol is the same as link-name. If no link-name string is specified, then the subprogram name is translated to lowercase.
builtin	The object code symbol is the same as link-name, but prefixed with the string, "_mss_". This language interface is reserved for special interfaces defined by Green Hills Software, Inc. The builtin interface is presently used to declare certain low-level run-time operations whose names must not conflict with programmer-defined or language system defined names.
c	The object code symbol is the same as link-name, but with one underscore character ('_') prepended. This is the convention used by the C compiler. If no link-name string is specified, then the subprogram name is translated to lowercase.
internal	No object code symbol is generated for an internal language

interface; this language interface is reserved for special interfaces defined by Green Hills Software, Inc. The internal interface is presently used to declare certain machine-level bit operations.

No automatic data conversions are performed on parameters of any interface subprograms. It is up to the programmer to ensure that calling conventions match and that any necessary data conversions take place when calling interface subprograms.

A pragma interface may appear within the same declarative part as the subprogram to which the pragma interface applies, following the subprogram declaration, and prior to the first use of the subprogram. A pragma interface that applies to a subprogram declared in a package specification must occur within the package body in this case. A pragma interface declaration may appear in the private part of a package specification. Pragma interface for library units is not supported.

Refer to the LRM section 13.9 for additional information about pragma interface.

F.1.2 Pragma Pack

Pragma pack is implemented for composite types (records and arrays).

Pragma pack is permitted following the composite type declaration to which it applies, provided that the pragma occurs within the same declarative part as the composite type declaration, before any objects or components of the composite type are declared.

Note that the declarative part restriction means that the type declaration and accompanying pragma pack cannot be split across a package specification and body.

The effect of pragma pack is to minimize storage consumption by discrete component types whose ranges permit packing. Use of pragma pack does not affect the representations of real types, pre-defined integer types, and access types.

F.1.3 Pragma Suppress

Pragma suppress is implemented as described int eh LRM section 11.7, with these differences:

* Presently, division_check and overflow_check must be suppressed via a compiler flag, -fN; pragma suppress is ignored for these two numeric checks.

* The optional "ON =>" parameter name notation for pragma suppress is ignored.

* The optional second parameter to pragma suppress is ignored; the pragma always applies to the entire scope in which it appears.

F.1.4 Pragma Inline

Pragma inline is supported for procedures and functions.

F.2 Attributes

All attributes described in the LRM Appendix A are supported.

F.3 Standard Types

Additional standard types are defined in Green Hills Ada:

* byte_integer
* short_integer
* long_integer
* long_float

The standard numeric types are defined as:

```
type byte_integer  is  range -128 .. 127;

type short_integer is  range -32768 .. 32767;

type integer       is  range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type long_integer  is  range -2147483648 .. 2147483647;

type float is digits 6
  range -3.40282E+38 .. 3.40282E+38;

type long_float is digits 15
  range -1.79769313486231E+308 .. 1.79769313486231E+308;

type duration is delta 0.0001 range -86400.0000 .. 86400.0000;
```

F.4 Package System

The specification of package system is:

```
package system is

  type address is new long_integer;

  type name is (server);

  system_name  : constant name := server;

  type target_systems is (
        unix,
        netos,
            vms,
            msdos,
            bare,
            mac,
            VxWorks );

      type target_machines is (
            vax,
            z8001,
            z8002,
            z80000,
            m68000,
            m68020,
            m68030,
            m68040,
            m88000,
            i8086,
            i80286,
            i80386,
            i80486,
            i860,
            R2000,
            R3000,
            R4000,
            RS6000,
            HPPA,
            sparc,
            PPC601,
            PPC603,
            PPC604 );

    target_system   : constant target_systems := VxWorks;
    target_machine   : constant target_machines := i80386;

    storage_unit    : constant := 8;
    memory_size     : constant := 1024;

    -- System-Dependent Named Numbers

    min_int         : constant := -2147483648;
    max_int         : constant := 2147483647;
    max_digits      : constant := 15;
    max_mantissa    : constant := 31;
    fine_delta      : constant := 2.0 ** (-31);
    tick            : constant := 1.0 / 1.0;

    -- Other System-Dependent Declarations

    subtype priority is integer range 1 .. 254;
```

The value of system.memory_size is presently meaningless.

F.5 Restrictions on Representation Clauses

Green Hills Ada supports representation clauses including length clauses, enumeration representation clauses, record representation clauses and address clauses.

F.5.1 Length Clauses

A size specification(t'size) is rejected if fewer bits are specified than can accommodate the type. The minimum size of a composite type may be subject to application of pragma pack. It is permitted to specify precise sizes for unsigned integer ranges, e.g. 8 for the range 0..255. However, because of requirements imposed by the Ada language definition, a full 32-bit range of unsigned values, i.e. 0..(2**32)-1, cannot be defined, even using a size specification.

The specification of collection size (t'storage_size) is evaluated at run-time when the scope of the type to which the length clause applies is entered, and is therefore subject to rejection (via storage_error) based on available storage at the time the allocation is made. A collection may include storage used for run-time administration of the collection, and therefore should not be expected to accommodate a specific number of objects. Furthermore, certain classes of objects such as unconstrained discriminant array components of records may be allocated outside a given collection, so a collection may accommodate more objects than might be expected.

The specification of storage for a task activation (t'storage_size) is evaluated at run-time when a task to which the length clause applies is activated, and is therefore subject to rejection (via storage_error) based on available storage at the time the allocation is made. Storage reserved for a task activation is separate from storage needed for any collections defined within a task body.

The specification of small for a fixed point type(t'small) is subject only to restrictions defined in the LRM section 13.2.

F.5.2 Enumeration Representation Clauses

The internal code for the literal of an enumeration type named in an enumeration representation clause must be in the range of standard.integer.

The value of an internal code may be obtained by applying an appropriate instantiation of unchecked_conversion to an integer type.

F.5.3 Record Representation Clauses

The storage unit offset (the at static_simple_expression part) is given in terms of 8-bit storage units and must be even.

A bit position (the range part) applied to a discrete type component may be in the range 0..31, with 0 being the least significant bit of a component. A range specification may not specify a size smaller than can accommodate the component. A range specification for a component not accommodating bit packing may have a higher upper bound as appropriate (e.g. 0..63 for a 64-bit float component). Refer to the internal data representation of a given component in determining the component size and assigning offsets.

The value of an alignment clause (the optional at mod part) must evaluate to 1,2,4, or 8 and may not be smaller than the highest alignment required by any component of the record.

F.5.4 Address Clauses

An address clause may be supplied for an object (whether constant or variable) or a task entry, but not for a subprogram, package, or task unit. The meaning of an address clause supplied for a task entry is given in section F.5.5.

An address expression for an object is a 32-bit linear segmented memory address of type system.address.

F.5.5 Interrupts

A task entry's address clause can be used to associate the entry with a UNIX signal. Values in the range 0..31 are meaningful, and represent the signals corresponding to those values.
An interrupt entry may not have any parameters.

F.5.6 Change of Representation

There are no restrictions for changes of representation effected by means of type conversion.

F.6 Implementation-Dependent Components

No names are generated by the implementation to denote implementation-dependent components.

F.7 Machine Code Insertions

Machine code insertions, described in the LRM section 13.8, are supported in Green Hills Ada. Exactly one form of machine code insertion can be used in Green Hills Ada:

> insertion of a string into the code stream.

There are additional restrictions on machine code insertions, as described in the LRM:

> A compilation unit that contains machine code insertions must name package machine_code in a context (with) clause.
>
> The body of a procedure containing machine code insertions cannot contain declarations other than use, cannot contain statements other than code statements, and cannot contain exception handlers.

Refer to the LRM for more specific details.

The definition of package machine_code is:

```
package machine_code is
  type asm is
    record
      inst: string(1..256);
    end record;
end;
```

The asm record is used for creating assembly instructions much the same as the asm function in C.

Following is an example of a procedure that uses machine code insertions:

```
with system;
with machine_code;
procedure mach is
  use machine_code;
begin
  -- This machine_code procedure adds its two arguments and
  -- calls the integer i/o package put routine on the sum.
  asm'(inst => "add %i0,%i1,%o0");
  asm'(inst => "mov 0,%o1");
  asm'(inst => "call _IioPut008");
  asm'(inst => "mov 10,%o2");
end;
```

F.8 Unchecked Programming

The Green Hills Ada compiler supports the unchecked programming generic library subprograms unchecked_deallocation and unchecked_conversion. There are no restrictions on the use of unchecked_conversion. Conversions between objects whose sizes do not conform may result in storage areas with undefined values.

F.9 Input-Output Packages

A summary of the implementation-dependent input-output characteristics is:

* In calls to open and create, the form parameter must be the empty string (the default value).

* More than one internal file can be associated with a single external file for reading only. For writing, only one internal file may be associated with an external file; Do not use reset to get around this rule.

* Temporary sequential and direct files are given names. Temporary files are deleted when they are closed.

* File I/O is buffered; text files associated with terminal devices are line-buffered.

* The packages sequential_io and direct_io cannot be instantiated with unconstrained composite types or record types with discriminants without defaults.

F.10 Separate Compilation with Generics

A generic non-library package body can be compiled as a subunit in a separate file from its specification whether or not the instantiations precede the subprogram body. However, a generic non-library subprogram body cannot be compiled as a subunit in a separate file from its specification when the instantiations precede the subprogram body. Also, a generic library package body cannot be compiled in a separate file from its specification when the instantiations precede the subprogram body.